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sections which have been made on the amendment. Nothing, I, think, can be more unjustifiable hala the capitous criticisms which have been made on the amendment, founded on assumptions which no one had a right to make. (Cheers.) The right homorable will on them. I sught criticism to the the remarks made by the noble lord the member for Stanford. [Laughter.] The noble lord the member for Stanford. [Laughter.] The noble lord says of this sumedment, of which I have given you the plain history—inaghter and cheers.]—I say the plain and true history—inaghter and cheers.]—I say the plain and true history—in both says there is a want of elestraces in the language of the amendment, and he says that we were about to betray the trust with which we are invested. I don't quarrel with the noble lord. He is a man of great talent; there is vigor in his lovective. [Laughter.] I think it wants finish. [Interruption.] I think it wants finish. [Oh, and laughter.] The chief elejection of the noble lord is that we passed a Reform bill last year. [Hear, hear.] Now 1 put 1 to the House, what would have been the result it we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result if we had instead to the could have been the result in the tender of the noble lord is that they invariably produce an eckeron the noble lord is that they invariably produce an eckeron to the noble lord is that they are could have been to be not be noble lord in the nonwall be the course of the noble lord is an assumption of circumstances that never occurred, and an invariable proposition of the noble result in the the course with the defense of the homorable gen

THE IRISH CHURCH.

mals of an organization much inferior. But I have never heard that that was the opinion of the right honorable gentleman. I have always understood that he and his then, not also, not also, not also to the project of relatal and earlier and the people. We are not said to take a way and and without step, because the people of Irelatal and earlier and and earlier

Well, Sir, I come now to the explement against the Gelivered (Crandente, and the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Lowe). The right honorable gentleman says that his pacific character is well established—that he never in his life attacked a man by whom he had not been attacked before. Heave those observations to speak for themselves. [Cheers.] But no explored the may derive the right honorable gentleman has shown an extensive knowledge of history; but the whole historieal portion of his speech is will as accureding a possible dismiss, because he tells us that the Norman conquest of England was carried unto effect before the English conquest of reland; that the revolution, and that England was conquered as much as Ireland at the period of the revolution. It would be an Intolerable abuse of the time of the Honos if I were to suppose that it would be necessary to enter into a detailed may as a few and to which it will try a little to contribute, I must say a few words with reference to what took place in the previous course of the debta. I am I must say a few words with reference to what took place in the previous course of the debta. I am I must say a few words with reference to what took place in the previous course of the debta. I am I must say a few words with reference to what took place in the previous course of the debta. I am I must say a few words with reference to what took place in the previous course of the debta. I am I must say a few words with reference to the take place in what is called the position of an assailant of the life of the hone secretary, who three would have a maintenance, cannot do less in fairness than allow, with the exception of the flowes ceretary, who three would have a provious for the resolutions, and one which nonrolle gentlemen have adopted in reference to the inconsistencies of my past opinions. There has been much criticism upon the resolutions, and one which nonrolle gentlemen have adopted in reference to the inconsistencies of my past opinion, in the speech I made which prov

it was a rash proceeding on the part of the right honorable gentleman to found a parthamentary attack upon a few lines extracted from, the body of a letter, he never having seen the rest, and not having the least idea of its contents. JOpposition cheers, I the reference in it to the Act of Union contains an idea which I have since abandoned. [Laughter from the Ministerial benches.] Not such an idea as honorable gentleman opposite suppose. They appear to be under a gross delusion in relation to the act of Union, for they treat it as if it assured the Church possession of its property, but the act does not contain a syllable about property. [Cheers.] I had in my mind the dimunition of frish bishops in the House of Lords, and I still regret that dimunition. If I had at that time been asked when this subject might assume its present dimensions, I should have said perhaps five, perhaps ten years. At the same time I think it fair to give notice to my constituents of my views on the subject, and I think if the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Hardy) had been in a condition in 1855 to give such on intimation with respect to household suffrage. [Much cheering from the Opposition.]

Mr. Hardy was understood to say that he had been elected since that time.

think if the right honorage general and intimation with respect to household suffrage. (Much cheering from the Opposition.)

Mr. HARDY was understood to say that he had been elected since that time.

Mr. GLADSTONE: That is a matter which might bear some little discussion; but if the right hon, gentleman means to say that he thinks he would have been elected as an advecate of household suffrage in 1885 had his leanings that way been known to the constituency, I confess, after an experience of eighteen years, that is not my opinion. (Cheers and langiter.) The right hon, gentleman holds that it is the glory and privilege of the State to maintain the light of the Reformation in Ireland. That sounds very fine; but that is not its only glory. It has also the glory of paying 20,000 a vear to the College of Maynoch to send formation in Ireland. That sounds very fine; but that is not its only glory. It has also the glory of paying 20,000 a vear to the Church of Rome—hear, hear and langiter—and even now the right man would go still further, and so the glory of paying and the right of the speech of the right hon, gentleman in 1845 was distinctive, and now concess tween the privilege and distinctive the mitermediate proposition of equality of the churches by elevation. Hear, hear! The tright hon, gentleman used another catowed churches, That was a remarkable expertable speech delivered by the right lon, gentleman used another catowed churches, That was a remarkable expertable speech delivered by the right lon, gentleman called the "Pautheistic principle." The right hon, gentleman went further, and asked, "Will you sever the Church from the State, or endow the Roman Catholic Church." (Opposition cheers and laughter.) The right hon, gentleman mean propose to do? (Cheera.) Is not the only intelligible construction of his ambiguous remarks that he

the State, the law, and the people of this country. [Loud cheers.]

On the motion that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the numbers were—yeas, 330; nayes, 270—majority, 60.

On the question for going into committee being formally put from the chair, it was challenged by the supporters of the Government, and a second division took place, the numbers being; for going into committee, 328; against, 272—majority, 56.

The motion was carried, and the House went into committee.

The motion was carried, and the House went into committee.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved his first resolution, as follows:

"That it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an Establishment, due regard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property."

The question having been put, he moved that the chairman do report progress.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

POLITICAL.

SPEAKER COLFAX ON IMPEACHMENT

western Departments, and the object of the establishment of the Division of the Atlantic, with its headquorters at Washington, may then be made manifest. True, he might say, when he did it, as he does in his answer to the Sta Article, "that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as President of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the question ""to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States," And he doubless readed asy it, as that Court has new adjourned till December.

Acquitted, does any one doubt that, with this answer thus affirmed, he would suspend any and nil officers he chose, "indefinitely and at the pleasure of the President and refuse beside to obey any law that he deemed "unconstitutional"—leaving the country to its remedy by "a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States," after the Presidential election, and about the time that his office is expiring.

But the "impartial justice" of the Senate will save the Republic, I trust and believe, from such calamities; and with the Administration of Mr. Wade, obeying instead of thwarting the laws, and restoring the concord between the Erecutive and Legislative Departments which was expected when the same party and the same voters elected both, we may hope for revived prosperity, just Reconstruction, and National Peace.

Very truly yours, Schuyter Colpax.

Messys. C. P. Kirkland, M. H. Grinnell, H. W. Bonney, A. T. Stewaler, and D. Van Nostrand, Com. of Invitation Union League Club, N. Y.

MICHIGAN.

THE RESULT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Do not consider the defeat of our new Constitution with equal suffrage, by over 30,000 majority, as a just gauge of the people of this State on that subject. With equal suffrage as a separate, square issue, with no "entangling alliances," and all the cohorts of democracy, cant beat it 5,000, if they can at all. We labored under cant beat it 5,000, if they can at all. We labored under many difficulties. In the first place the Couvention separated "prohibition" of the sale of rum from the main question. This offended the "Good Templars," who never had any faith in carrying their project upon its merits as a separate proposition. They control 25,000 or 20,000 otoes, and turned against their new Constitution, because to defeat it leaves us with our present one with their "prohibition" hobby in it. The Convention fixed the salaries of State officers at from \$3,000 to \$3,000 a year. The highest salary now paid is \$1,000. At least 20,000 people in the State thought this and utrageous swindle—seemed to think the additional sum was all coming out of their own peckets, and offered to take the offices at the present rates, which would be a handsome advance on a dollar-a-day wages, or \$500 a year products from a small farm.

Then the new Constitution extended homestead exemptions from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for the poor man, a boots which he threw back, and an excuse for many a shylock to you "no."

"no."
Then the new instrument allowed towns to tax themselves ten per cent to build railroads, and thus frightened thousands.
The whisky interests were made to believe that to defeat the "prohibitory" clause as to the sale of ligner.

The whisky interests were made to believe that to defeat the "prohibitory" clause as to the sate of liquor, they must also vote against the constitution. If the constitution was adopted their business would be closed upete, etc. This shows what a dead letter "prohibition" is, and has been in the present constitution for lifteen years. The liquor-dealers never felt, the rigor of the law, and thousands of them do not believe it exists. But the "prohibitionists" demanded the law, they defeated equal infibitionists" demanded the law, they defeated equal infibitionists demanded the law, they defeated equal infibitionists. Another difficulty we labored under, and which you noticed on the 4th, no systematic work was done until too late.

Our leading Republican papers were devoted to splurging on outside subjects, while the enemy were everywhere in the field and at work, and, even after they condescended to take up the subject, some of them deemed; it above their dignity to refer to the subject of the "nigger" in a casual sort of way oftener than once or twice a week. This course did not put life into the local press, and of course we had an indifferent cauvass and a bad result. The special friends of some public men thought beas to keep back, for fear it might be unpopular by and by I and so, with all the drawbacks, we are defeated by weak kneed Republicans—not by Democrats. In the result of township officers, the vote shows a full Republican majority in the State, which is good for Grant and—by anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000 next Fall. You need have no fears of Michigan in November.

INDIANA

SPLENDID REPUBLICAN GAINS AT THE SPRING ELECTIONS—GAIN OF 900 IN LAFAYETTE— ORTH RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN EGYPT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 7, 1868. At the Spring elections which were held yeserday throughout Indiana, the Republicans bave

achieved nearly everywhere more brilliant victories than they themselves had hoped for. Inasmuch as these April elections were generally regarded as a preliminary trial of strength between the two parties, the vote was